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# MONTANA

## EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Department of Labor & Industry ■ 4th Quarter 2001 ■ Vol. 31, No. 4

### Calculating Montana's unemployment

*by Kate Kable, Research Analyst, Research and Analysis Bureau, Workforce Services Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry*

#### Employment and unemployment

For nearly 50 years, each state in the United States has created estimates of employment and unemployment. These estimates were initially developed to quantify labor dislocations during World War II. An estimation program was developed at that time to supply figures on local area labor and material shortages.

#### How data is used

Currently, many federal programs that provide funding to states use employment and unemployment data as a basis for allocation formulas. Many state grants exist that require the use of employment and unemployment data as well. Economic developers use the information to determine whether an adequate labor force exists in an area to propose development. Businesses use employment and unemployment information for expansions, new plants and relocations. In addition, many users compare Montana's unemployment rate to the nation's.

#### Calculating the unemployment rate

How is the unemployment rate calculated? In simple terms, the unemployment rate is the number of people looking for work divided by the total number of workers in the labor force.

The national unemployment rate is computed solely from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of 60,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

Residents of selected households are interviewed about their work experience. From these responses, the Bureau of Labor Statistics then estimates the size of the labor force and the number of people who are jobless.

Montana's unemployment rate and the rates for its individual labor market areas are computed by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Montana's CPS survey includes approximately 950 households. Reliability of the survey would be decreased if rates were being calculated on just this portion of the survey, so additional information is used to determine the state's unemployment rate. This extra information includes the number of nonagricultural jobs in the state and the number of people getting unemployment insurance benefits. This data is entered

**Fewer than a third of Montana's unemployed receive unemployment benefits.**  
**See page 3.**

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into a statistical forecasting model that produces Montana's labor force estimates.

Individual county, city and metropolitan area rates require even more information. Analysts estimate:

- How many agricultural workers are employed in the state
- How many people are self-employed, unpaid family workers, or working in private households
- The number of people getting unemployment insurance
- Those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits but may still be out of work
- The number of newcomers and people reentering the workforce
- Agricultural unemployment

These estimates are entered into the forecasting model—but for localized areas, there is another step in the process of computing labor force statistics. The individual labor market areas in Montana have to add up to the state total. A complex mathematical process called "additivity" is used to make the numbers for the labor market areas match the state total.

Unemployment estimates are revised on a monthly and yearly basis as updated information becomes available. This includes updated information for census, unemployment claims, household surveys and employment information.

### What unemployment rates indicate

An unemployment rate in the double digits usually indicates a depressed or stagnant economy. The last time Montana's unemployment rate was in the double digits was in the first quarter of 1983 (January, February and March).

An unemployment rate below 4 percent is considered full employment—the point at which the number of

available jobs matches the number of people seeking work. If unemployment rates drop below the full employment level, a labor market may begin to experience labor shortages and upward pressure on wages. Montana experienced rates under 4 percent in July, August, September and October 2001.

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**An unemployment rate below 4 percent is considered full employment.**

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### Limitations

The process by which the employment and statistics are figured has specific limitations:

- It can't differentiate between full-time and part-time jobs.
- It doesn't account for people who are underemployed, or working in jobs for which they are overqualified because they can't find a good job.
- It won't tell how many people have become so discouraged in their job search that they have given up hope of finding a job.

*(Continued on next page)*

## MONTANA

### EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends is published quarterly by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Workforce Services Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

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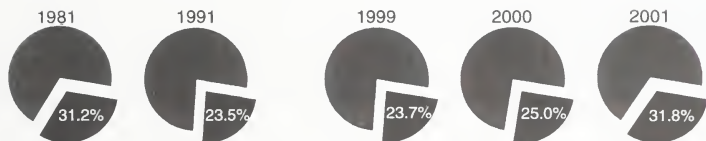
## Fewer than a third of Montana's unemployed receive unemployment benefits

Being unemployed does not necessarily mean a person is collecting unemployment benefits. In fact, on average, fewer than a third of Montana's unemployed receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits.

Among unemployed not receiving UI payments are:

- Exhaustees:** Claimants who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits by receiving all the regular benefits available under state law.
- Unemployed entrants:** Persons either looking for jobs for the first time, or entering the labor market from outside the labor force after completing military service, family responsibilities, education, etc.
- Noncovered unemployed:** Persons who were working for a business not covered by the UI program when they became unemployed.

*Percent of Montana's unemployed receiving UI benefits*



Economists also point out that there is a margin of error in the unemployment rate calculation. Because of budget limitations, the Bureau of Labor Statistics cannot conduct household surveys in each labor market. Consequently, rates for small areas are less precise than larger areas.

### Rates comparable nationwide

Each state in the country uses the same formulas and models to calculate employment and unemployment statistics. Because the same methods are used across the country, rates are comparable across state boundaries and are available for approximately 6,700 geographic areas, which include all states, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England regardless of population. ■

## Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's Civilian Labor Force averaged 469,800 the fourth quarter of 2001—down 8,200 over the quarter, and down 5,300 over the year.

### Employment

The number of Montanans employed during the quarter averaged 448,800—down 11,700 over the quarter, and down about 4,300 over the year.

### Unemployment

The number of Montanans unemployed during the quarter averaged 21,000—up 3,500 over the quarter, but down 1,000 over the year.

### Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA		Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES
		Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed		Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2001 - 4th	469,800	448,800	21,000	4.5%	5.2%
2001 - 3rd	478,000	460,500	17,500	3.7%	4.8%
2001 - 2nd	477,700	456,900	20,800	4.3%	4.4%
2001 - 1st	470,800	444,700	26,100	5.5%	4.6%
2000 - 4th	475,100	453,100	22,000	4.6%	3.7%

\*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2001 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The average unemployment rate for the quarter was 4.5 percent—up eight-tenths of a percentage point over the quarter, but down one-tenth of a percentage point over the year. ■

## Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 398,600 jobs for fourth quarter 2001—down 2,700 jobs over the quarter, but up 4,400 jobs over the year.

MINING averaged 5,500 jobs—steady over the quarter, and up about 300 jobs over the year, primarily in oil and gas extraction.

CONSTRUCTION averaged 21,200 jobs—down about 1,800 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,000 jobs over the year. Over-the-year growth was spread across all construction sectors.

MANUFACTURING averaged 23,600 jobs—down about 200 jobs over the quarter, and down about 1,500 jobs over the year. Much of the over-the-year job decline was in other durable goods.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 22,500 jobs—staying nearly the same both over the quarter and over the year.

TRADE jobs averaged 103,800 jobs—down about 3,000 jobs over the quarter, but up about 200 jobs over the year. Over the quarter, eating and drinking places was down 2,800 jobs. Over the year, food stores was down about 500 jobs.

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 18,500 jobs for the quarter—steady over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year. Most of the over-the-year increase was in depository institutions.

SERVICES averaged 120,500 jobs—down approximately 3,900 jobs over the quarter, but up about 3,900 over the year. The largest over-the-year increases came in business services, social services and health services.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 83,000 jobs—up seasonally by about 6,400 jobs over the quarter, and staying the same over the year. The seasonal job increase over the quarter came in state education and local education.

### Average weekly hours and earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged \$401.86 for fourth quarter 2001—up 6 cents over the quarter, and up \$20.97 over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.2—down six-tenths of an hour over the quarter, but up three-tenths of an hour over the year.

Average hourly earnings averaged \$12.48 for the quarter—up 23 cents over the quarter, and up 54 cents over the year. ■

## Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

### Agriculture

➡Montana's Christmas tree growing industry has dwindled in recent years. A Montana Christmas Tree Association spokesperson says consumer demand is currently for firs, while Montana's tree farms grow mostly Scotch pine.

### Mining

➡Stillwater Mining Co. laid off nearly all of the contracted workers working on its East Boulder mine project in November. A company spokesperson says the layoff of about 450 workers resulted from a rapid decline in palladium prices, and that the company may need to revise plans for the East Boulder mine south of Big Timber. None of the employees at Stillwater Mining's other platinum/palladium mine near Nye were affected.

➡The Golden Sunlight mine near Whitehall will not close this summer as previously planned, according to the company's general manager. He says reasonable power rates and lower operating costs will allow the gold mine to remain open for at least another year. The mine has about 75 employees and 25 contracted workers.

### Construction

➡NorthWestern Corp. has announced it will build a \$140 million gas-fired power plant near Great Falls and plans to have two turbines operating by summer 2002. NorthWestern, which is purchasing Montana Power Co., expects 200 workers to be employed in the construction phase—and 15 people to be employed in the operation of the finished plant.

➡Deaconess Billings Clinic has begun construction of a \$2.9 million biomedical research facility in Billings. The research division of the clinic employs 18 workers and expects to double that number within two years, a clinic spokesperson says.

### Manufacturing

➡The Plasnetics USA plastic bottle manufacturing plant in Great Falls has shut down and its equipment put up for sale.

➡The first Wheat Montana franchise has opened in Kalispell. Bread will be delivered from the Wheat Montana bakery in Three Forks, but pastries will be baked on site, according to the owner of the Kalispell franchise.

➡A small stud mill has set up operations on part of the closed American Timber Co. property at Olney. North End Timber Products employs about 14 people, 12 of whom previously worked for American Timber. The mill's owner says the company will buy timber primarily from private landowners and market studs directly to end users.

### Transportation, Communications & Utilities

➡Touch America laid off about 50 sales workers from its nationwide workforce of 900 in November. A company spokesperson attributes the layoffs to a reorganization of sales support functions and continuing softness in the economy.

➡General Motors has built a distribution facility for GM vehicles at the Port of Montana near Butte. General Motors vehicles will be brought to the facility by Union Pacific Railroad and then trucked to dealers in Montana, Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming. About 22 people will be employed to unload, inspect and load the vehicles—and to provide 24-hour security.

↔ A spokesperson for the Port Authority near Shelby says Mountain View Reload of Abbotsford, British Columbia, has selected the port as the site of a trans-loading facility that will transfer freight between east-west trains and north-south trucks. The facility is expected to create about 15 jobs.

## Trade

↔ Les Schwab has opened a tire center in Helena. A company spokesperson says the center will employ about 18 people.

↔ Gibson's Discount Centers have closed in Billings and Helena, while the Bozeman store remains open.

↔ Snyder's Drug Store Inc. has purchased the pharmacy in the recently closed Gibson's Discount Center in Helena. The store will be operated as a Western Drug, and retain all former Gibson's pharmacy employees.

↔ Missoula's Good Food Store has announced plans to move into space vacated by Bi-Lo Foods when it closed its store on South Third Street in Missoula. Bi-Lo's other Missoula store on Southwest Higgins remains open.

## Services

↔ LigoCyte Pharmaceuticals has received additional money through the city of Bozeman's revolving loan fund to help with the company's expansion plans. LigoCyte specializes in bioadhesion research and is in partnership with Corixa Corp. to develop a vaccine for Candida, the bacteria behind yeast infections and many surgical wound infections. The company is also researching new asthma medications under a federal government contract.

↔ The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation has laid off 33 workers at its headquarters in Missoula in order to refocus on land and wildlife habitat conservation, a spokesperson says.

↔ Belgrade high-tech firm Pathway Systems laid off most of its remaining employees in December. The company makes tools for manufacturing semiconductor chips and hard drive computer discs. Its president says demand has been down for at least a year and the company is "cutting itself to the bone" so it will be in a position to respond when the market improves.

↔ International law firm Dorsey & Whitney has announced it will close its Billings office in the spring, but keep its smaller offices open in Great Falls and Missoula. The decision affects 10 attorneys and about 10 support workers.

↔ RightNow Technologies has laid off about eight employees at its Bozeman office as part of a 20 percent company-wide workforce reduction. The customer service software company's employees number about 230 worldwide after the reduction, a spokesperson says.

↔ Internet Connect Services has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. A spokesperson for the Missoula company says reorganization is necessary because of having to close the company's Byteshop Computer stores around the state. The Internet access and Web design parts of the business continue to do well, he says, employing about 40 people. ■

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Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

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**TABLE 1-A**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK  
 December 2001 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	141,912	134,235	7,678	5.4%
MONTANA	467,532	444,584	22,948	4.9%
YELLOWSTONE	69,930	67,417	2,513	3.6%
CASCADE	37,182	35,572	1,610	4.3%
MISSOULA	53,044	50,883	2,161	4.1%
BEAVERHEAD	5,170	5,007	163	3.2%
BIG HORN	5,279	4,435	844	16.0%
BLAINE	2,969	2,841	128	4.3%
BROADWATER	2,086	1,976	110	5.3%
CARBON	4,813	4,543	270	5.6%
CARTER	1,034	1,009	25	2.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,896	2,804	92	3.2%
CUSTER	5,883	5,659	224	3.8%
DANIELS	1,279	1,254	25	2.0%
DAWSON	5,328	5,214	114	2.1%
DEER LODGE	3,843	3,524	319	8.3%
FALLON	1,608	1,570	38	2.4%
FERGUS	6,189	5,829	360	5.8%
FLATHEAD	39,754	37,177	2,577	6.5%
GALLATIN	44,428	43,136	1,292	2.9%
GARFIELD	1,010	984	26	2.6%
GLACIER	4,583	4,031	552	12.2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	561	530	31	5.5%
GRANITE	1,198	1,105	93	7.8%
HILL	8,822	8,503	319	3.6%
JEFFERSON	5,060	4,798	262	5.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,299	1,248	51	3.9%
LAKE	11,523	10,515	1,007	8.7%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,431	26,186	1,245	4.5%
LIBERTY	1,116	1,078	38	3.4%
LINCOLN	6,672	5,655	817	12.2%
MCCONE	1,199	1,173	26	2.2%
MADISON	4,024	3,849	175	4.3%
MEAGHER	1,108	1,036	72	6.5%
MINERAL	1,775	1,608	167	9.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,827	1,649	178	9.7%
PARK	9,881	9,234	647	6.5%
PETROLEUM	327	324	3	0.9%
PHILLIPS	2,319	2,211	108	4.7%
PONDERA	3,454	3,310	144	4.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,199	1,168	31	2.6%
POWELL	2,310	2,194	116	5.0%
PRAIRIE	729	691	38	5.2%
RAVALLI	18,404	17,387	1,017	5.5%
RICHLAND	5,499	5,286	213	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	4,106	3,820	286	7.0%
ROSEBUD	4,729	4,400	329	7.0%
SANDERS	4,152	3,779	373	9.0%
SHERIDAN	1,978	1,895	83	4.2%
SILVER BOW	16,460	15,567	893	5.4%
STILLWATER	5,393	5,182	211	3.9%
SWEET GRASS	2,027	1,942	85	4.2%
TETON	3,267	3,138	129	3.9%
TOOLE	2,759	2,687	72	2.6%
TREASURE	479	461	18	3.8%
VALLEY	4,180	4,044	136	3.3%
WHEATLAND	1,409	1,332	77	5.5%
WIBAUX	537	529	8	1.5%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,491	30,984	1,507	4.6%



**TABLE 1-B**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK  
 November 2001 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	141,911	134,359	7,551	5.3%
MONTANA	470,719	449,532	21,187	4.5%
YELLOWSTONE	69,355	66,988	2,367	3.4%
CASCADE	37,322	35,757	1,565	4.2%
MISSOULA	53,180	51,204	1,976	3.7%
BEAVERHEAD	5,302	5,151	151	2.8%
BIG HORN	5,415	4,521	894	16.5%
BLAINE	3,060	2,953	107	3.5%
BROADWATER	2,174	2,093	81	3.7%
CARBON	4,776	4,528	248	5.2%
CARTER	1,111	1,087	24	2.2%
CHOUTEAU	3,030	2,942	88	2.9%
CUSTER	5,933	5,725	208	3.5%
DANIELS	1,300	1,265	35	2.7%
DAWSON	5,280	5,170	110	2.1%
DEER LODGE	3,839	3,562	277	7.2%
FALLON	1,678	1,538	40	2.4%
FERGUS	6,361	6,040	321	5.0%
FLATHEAD	40,035	37,593	2,442	6.1%
GALLATIN	44,329	42,937	1,392	3.1%
GARFIELD	1,066	1,053	13	1.2%
GLACIER	4,893	4,344	549	11.2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	587	565	22	3.7%
GRANITE	1,159	1,078	81	7.0%
HILL	8,942	8,624	318	3.6%
JEFFERSON	5,064	4,801	263	5.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,349	1,314	35	2.6%
LAKE	11,875	11,067	808	6.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,405	26,206	1,199	4.4%
LIBERTY	1,157	1,128	29	2.5%
LINCOLN	6,735	6,098	637	9.5%
MCCONE	1,318	1,292	26	2.0%
MADISON	4,021	3,881	140	3.5%
MEAGHER	1,166	1,096	70	6.0%
MINERAL	1,734	1,598	136	7.8%
MUSSELSHELL	1,844	1,706	138	7.5%
PARK	9,846	9,295	551	5.6%
PETROLEUM	354	350	4	1.1%
PHILLIPS	2,551	2,457	94	3.7%
PONDERA	3,572	3,429	143	4.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,361	1,335	26	1.9%
POWELL	2,358	2,242	116	4.9%
PRAIRIE	764	736	28	3.7%
RAVALLI	18,288	17,407	881	4.8%
RICHLAND	5,590	5,412	178	3.2%
ROOSEVELT	4,160	3,888	272	6.5%
ROSEBUD	4,732	4,451	281	5.9%
SANDERS	4,279	3,981	298	7.0%
SHERIDAN	2,033	1,974	59	2.9%
SILVER BOW	16,494	15,666	828	5.0%
STILLWATER	5,438	5,254	184	3.4%
SWEET GRASS	2,083	2,013	70	3.4%
TETON	3,328	3,216	112	3.4%
TOOLE	2,830	2,751	79	2.8%
TREASURE	503	481	22	4.4%
VALLEY	4,307	4,193	114	2.6%
WHEATLAND	1,476	1,425	51	3.5%
WIBAUX	579	570	9	1.6%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,469	31,007	1,462	4.5%



**TABLE 1-C**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK  
 October 2001 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (in thousands)	142,004	134,898	7,106	5.0%
MONTANA	471,171	452,250	18,921	4.0%
YELLOWSTONE	69,144	66,810	2,334	3.4%
CASCADE	36,793	35,224	1,569	4.3%
MISSOULA	52,558	50,889	1,669	3.2%
BEAVERHEAD	5,414	5,280	134	2.5%
BIG HORN	5,658	4,671	987	17.4%
BLAINE	2,941	2,835	106	3.6%
BROADWATER	2,296	2,230	66	2.9%
CARBON	5,081	4,843	238	4.7%
CARTER	1,212	1,187	25	2.1%
CHOUTEAU	3,213	3,128	85	2.6%
CUSTER	5,971	5,820	151	2.5%
DANIELS	1,323	1,302	21	1.6%
DAWSON	5,156	5,041	115	2.2%
DEER LODGE	3,708	3,523	185	5.0%
FALLON	1,710	1,674	36	2.1%
FERGUS	6,481	6,250	231	3.6%
FLATHEAD	39,698	37,579	2,119	5.3%
GALLATIN	44,031	42,857	1,174	2.7%
GARFIELD	1,192	1,175	17	1.4%
GLACIER	4,942	4,420	522	10.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	624	607	17	2.7%
GRANITE	1,165	1,101	64	5.5%
HILL	9,032	8,707	325	3.6%
JEFFERSON	5,038	4,776	262	5.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,333	1,301	32	2.4%
LAKE	11,917	11,229	688	5.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,216	26,068	1,148	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,207	1,173	34	2.8%
LINCOLN	6,604	6,116	488	7.4%
MCCONE	1,364	1,336	28	2.1%
MADISON	4,255	4,164	91	2.1%
MEAGHER	1,160	1,111	49	4.2%
MINERAL	1,783	1,668	115	6.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,912	1,789	123	6.4%
PARK	10,096	9,707	389	3.9%
PETROLEUM	401	399	2	0.5%
PHILLIPS	2,602	2,534	68	2.6%
PONDERA	3,661	3,531	130	3.6%
POWDER RIVER	1,342	1,323	19	1.4%
POWELL	2,398	2,313	85	3.5%
PRAIRIE	739	722	17	2.3%
RAVALLI	18,241	17,515	726	4.0%
RICHLAND	5,791	5,619	172	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,204	3,941	263	6.3%
ROSEBUD	4,873	4,610	263	5.4%
SANDERS	4,282	4,025	257	6.0%
SHERIDAN	2,085	2,038	47	2.3%
SILVER BOW	16,074	15,399	675	4.2%
STILLWATER	5,577	5,428	149	2.7%
SWEET GRASS	2,166	2,132	34	1.6%
TETON	3,527	3,425	102	2.9%
TOOLE	2,950	2,863	87	2.9%
TREASURE	543	526	17	3.1%
VALLEY	4,392	4,269	123	2.8%
WHEATLAND	1,509	1,473	36	2.4%
WIBAUX	588	577	11	1.9%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,254	30,844	1,410	4.4%



**TABLE II**  
**MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS**  
 (IN THOUSANDS)

2001 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	471.6	470.5	470.5	475.1	476.5	481.5	484.7	478.5	470.8	471.2	470.7	467.5	474.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	444.9	444.1	445.2	452.6	456.2	462.0	467.1	461.2	453.2	449.5	444.6	452.7	
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	36.4	34.6	36.8	43.4	44.8	49.6	56.7	55.2	54.4	52.9	45.6	40.9	45.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.6	26.4	25.3	22.4	20.4	19.5	17.6	17.3	17.7	18.9	21.2	22.9	21.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.5%	4.9%	4.5%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	4.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	4.8%
2000 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	470.7	474.1	477.2	478.6	480.6	485.6	492.1	487.6	477.8	476.8	475.6	472.9	479.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	441.5	444.3	449.1	455.0	458.8	462.7	470.1	467.9	458.6	456.5	453.2	447.9	455.6
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7	48.0	36.5	36.1	41.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.2	29.8	28.1	23.6	21.8	22.9	22.0	19.7	19.2	20.3	22.5	23.2	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	4.9%	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	4.0%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.7	468.2	470.3	473.6	474.6	479.8	488.1	482.1	472.8	472.5	471.2	470.0	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.3	437.1	441.1	449.2	452.1	456.5	465.7	461.6	452.6	450.8	447.5	444.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.2	29.3	24.5	22.5	23.3	22.4	20.6	20.2	21.8	23.8	26.0	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	454.7	458.3	460.5	464.4	465.9	472.0	479.8	475.2	467.2	467.3	466.9	465.3	466.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	423.7	426.9	429.9	438.4	441.8	446.5	455.8	453.6	445.4	443.2	440.3	437.4	440.2
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	45.1	38.9	36.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.0	31.4	30.6	26.0	24.1	25.4	24.0	21.6	21.8	24.0	26.6	27.9	26.2
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 2001 BENCHMARKS.

2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE III  
MONTANA  
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(IN THOUSANDS)

00 BM

2001 (Preliminary)

(Page 1)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
<u>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS</u>	381.8	384.3	387.4	390.2	397.0	401.0	399.3	401.9	402.6	401.3	398.2	396.2	395.1
<u>TOTAL PRIVATE</u>	301.1	302.3	304.7	307.8	314.0	322.7	325.2	327.2	321.7	317.7	315.0	314.0	314.5
GOODS PRODUCING	46.2	46.0	46.7	48.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	52.9	51.9	51.8	50.4	48.7	49.7
SERVICE PRODUCING	335.6	338.3	340.7	341.8	347.3	349.6	346.9	349.0	350.7	349.5	347.8	347.5	345.4
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	254.9	256.3	258.0	259.4	264.3	271.3	272.8	274.3	269.8	265.9	264.6	265.3	264.7
<u>MINING</u>	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4
METAL MINING	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
COAL MINING	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	17.0	16.8	17.7	19.6	20.9	22.2	22.9	23.4	22.6	22.4	21.3	20.0	20.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.8
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.4	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.8
DURABLE GOODS	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
*LOGGING	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
SAWMILLS & PLANING	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<u>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</u>	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.4
TRANSPORTATION	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.4
RAILROAD	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
COMMUNICATIONS	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
TELEPHONE COMM	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
COMBINATION UTILITY	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<u>TRADE</u>	100.0	99.7	100.5	101.4	103.2	106.0	106.8	107.7	105.9	103.8	103.5	104.0	103.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.4
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
RETAIL TRADE	81.8	81.5	82.0	83.0	84.8	87.3	88.0	89.2	87.6	85.5	85.2	85.8	85.1
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.3
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.0
FOOD STORES	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.3
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

\*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN \* ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

TABLE III  
MONTANA  
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(IN THOUSANDS)

2001 (Preliminary)

00 BM

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
GAS STATIONS	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.4
FURN. HOMEFURN. EQUIP	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7
EATING & DRINKING	30.6	30.7	31.2	31.4	32.4	33.9	34.3	34.9	34.2	32.4	31.5	31.3	32.4
MISC. RETAIL	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.2
<u>FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.</u>	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.4
FINANCE	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.5
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
INSURANCE	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
REAL ESTATE	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
<u>SERVICES</u>	114.9	116.3	117.3	117.8	120.3	124.2	124.9	125.5	122.8	121.2	120.2	120.2	120.5
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.5	12.0	12.8	13.0	11.2	9.7	8.8	9.1	10.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.8	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.2
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
AMUSEMENT, INCL. MOVIES	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	9.0
HEALTH SERVICES	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.6	35.5	35.1
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
HOSPITALS	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.8
SOCIAL SERVICES	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.0
RESIDENTIAL CARE	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
<u>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</u>	80.7	82.0	82.7	82.4	83.0	78.3	74.1	74.7	80.9	83.6	83.2	82.2	80.7
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.0	14.1	14.4	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.6	13.2
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	25.0	25.3	25.8	25.8	24.8	21.7	21.6	22.0	25.0	25.8	25.6	25.1	24.5
STATE EDUCATION	13.0	13.3	13.8	13.8	12.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	13.3	14.1	14.2	13.6	12.6
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.5	11.8
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43.4	44.3	44.4	44.2	45.2	42.5	38.1	38.4	42.0	44.4	44.7	44.5	43.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.6	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.6	25.2	20.9	21.1	25.8	28.8	29.4	29.3	27.2
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.6	17.3	17.2	17.3	16.2	15.6	15.3	15.2	15.8

\*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

CES

TABLE IV  
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)\*  
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
2001 (Preliminary)

00 BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
<i>BILLINGS MSA (Yellowstone County)</i>													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	66.5	67.2	67.4	68.0	68.4	68.8	68.0	68.5	68.3	68.7	68.6	68.1	67.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	57.8	58.1	58.4	59.1	59.7	60.2	60.7	60.9	60.2	60.3	60.0	59.6	59.3
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.7
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
TCU 1/	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
TRADE	20.5	20.6	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.6	21.5	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.0
FIRE 2/	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
SERVICES	22.5	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4

*MISSOULA MSA (Missoula County)*

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	49.2	49.8	50.0	50.3	51.2	51.7	51.0	49.8	50.8	51.5	51.9	52.0	50.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	40.4	40.5	40.7	41.1	41.7	41.8	42.3	42.2	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.3	41.5
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
TCU 1/	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
TRADE	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.5	13.8
FIRE 2/	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
SERVICES	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.9	8.7	7.6	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.1

\* A single-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is determined by the U.S. Office of Budget and Program Planning and must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more. Single-county MSAs are named after their central cities. Billings and Missoula MSA employment is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry for use as a state economic indicator.

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.  
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

CES

**TABLE V**  
**MONTANA**  
**STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**

2001 (Preliminary)

00 BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	192.9	193.9	194.9	196.0	199.5	199.3	197.4	198.6	201.1	202.1	201.7	201.4	198.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	149.1	149.1	149.7	150.8	153.9	157.3	158.9	159.6	158.8	155.8	154.8	154.0	154.2
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4
MANUFACTURING	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.5
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
TCU 1/	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
TRANSPORTATION	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
TRADE	47.8	47.2	47.2	47.9	49.6	51.3	52.0	52.6	51.1	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
RETAIL TRADE	42.8	42.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	46.3	47.1	47.7	46.5	45.6	45.3	45.5	45.0
EATING & DRINKING	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.3	18.1	19.1	19.7	19.9	19.2	18.4	17.6	17.6	18.2
FIRE 2/	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3
FINANCE	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
SERVICES	74.0	74.5	75.0	75.6	76.8	78.1	78.4	78.6	77.6	77.5	76.8	76.1	76.6
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.6
HEALTH SERVICES	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43.8	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.6	42.0	38.5	39.0	44.3	46.3	46.9	47.4	44.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.1
STATE GOVERNMENT	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.7	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	12.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	26.6	27.3	27.6	27.5	28.2	25.9	21.9	22.2	25.7	27.4	28.0	27.7	26.3

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.  
ALSO REFERENCE CES-750 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.





**TABLE VI**  
**MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS**  
 For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

Production Workers  
 (In Thousands)

Average Weekly Earnings

	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000
*TOTAL PRIVATE	267.8	265.2	263.7	260.6	\$403.43	\$396.84	\$406.25	\$375.17
MINING	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	\$841.09	\$845.03	\$852.09	\$791.04
*CONSTRUCTION	18.2	17.3	16.0	14.8	\$683.08	\$658.62	\$674.83	\$592.57
MANUFACTURING	17.2	17.0	16.7	18.1	\$600.90	\$609.23	\$622.50	\$547.03
Durable Goods	11.8	11.7	11.4	12.7	\$570.96	\$596.26	\$621.78	\$519.40
Nondurable	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	\$666.80	\$635.98	\$626.87	\$613.09
*TCU 1/	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.6	\$595.41	\$585.34	\$600.02	\$579.00
*Transportation	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	\$516.96	\$509.43	\$528.84	\$514.83
*Comm. & Util.	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	\$744.14	\$729.22	\$742.38	\$710.70
*TRADE	91.3	90.8	91.4	91.9	\$292.42	\$295.41	\$297.99	\$279.72
*Wholesale Trade	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.5	\$528.07	\$549.19	\$535.25	\$462.83
*Retail Trade	76.3	75.9	76.5	76.4	\$246.21	\$244.72	\$251.97	\$242.24
*FIRE 2/	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1	\$417.82	\$417.47	\$436.82	\$400.09
*SERVICES	102.9	101.8	101.4	98.1	\$361.19	\$351.35	\$366.02	\$339.77

Average Weekly Hours

Average Hourly Earnings

	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.3	31.9	32.5	31.5	\$12.49	\$12.44	\$12.50	\$11.91
MINING	43.4	42.7	43.1	41.2	\$19.38	\$19.79	\$19.77	\$19.20
*CONSTRUCTION	38.9	37.7	37.7	33.9	\$17.56	\$17.47	\$17.90	\$17.48
MANUFACTURING	39.3	40.4	41.5	37.7	\$15.29	\$15.08	\$15.00	\$14.51
Durable Goods	39.0	40.7	42.5	37.1	\$14.64	\$14.65	\$14.63	\$14.00
Nondurable	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.2	\$16.67	\$16.06	\$15.87	\$15.64
*TCU 1/	37.4	37.0	38.0	37.5	\$15.92	\$15.82	\$15.79	\$15.44
*Transportation	36.0	35.8	37.4	36.8	\$14.36	\$14.23	\$14.14	\$13.99
*Comm. & Util.	39.9	39.1	39.3	38.9	\$18.65	\$18.65	\$18.89	\$18.27
*TRADE	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.6	\$9.78	\$9.88	\$9.90	\$9.45
*Wholesale Trade	38.1	39.2	37.8	36.3	\$13.86	\$14.01	\$14.16	\$12.75
*Retail Trade	28.3	28.0	28.6	28.2	\$8.70	\$8.74	\$8.81	\$8.59
*FIRE 2/	35.2	35.2	36.8	35.5	\$11.87	\$11.86	\$11.87	\$11.27
*SERVICES	30.2	29.5	30.3	29.7	\$11.96	\$11.91	\$12.08	\$11.44

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

\*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN \*ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION  
 ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

**TABLE VII**  
**THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.**  
**NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

**ALL ITEMS**  
**(1982-1984 = 100)**

	2001		2000		1999	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	175.1	171.7	168.8	165.6	164.3	161.0
February	175.8	172.4	169.8	166.5	164.5	161.1
March	176.2	172.6	171.2	167.9	165.0	161.4
April	176.9	173.5	171.3	168.0	166.2	162.7
May	177.7	174.4	171.5	168.2	166.2	162.8
June	178.0	174.6	172.4	169.2	166.2	162.8
July	177.5	173.8	172.8	169.4	166.7	163.3
August	177.5	173.8	172.8	169.3	167.1	163.8
September	178.3	174.8	173.7	170.4	167.9	164.7
October	177.7	174.0	174.0	170.6	168.2	165.0
November	177.4	173.7	174.1	170.9	168.3	165.1
December	176.7	172.9	174.0	170.7	168.3	165.1
Dec-to-Dec %	1.6%	1.3%	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:	177.1	173.5	172.2	168.9	166.6	163.2
Ann Avg %	2.8%	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%	2.2%	2.2%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	% Change From			Ann Average %	
		Dec. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	2000	1999
CPI-U Index						
ALL ITEMS	100%	176.7	-0.4%	1.6%	3.4%	2.2%
Food & Beverages	16%	175.2	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%
Housing	40%	176.9	0.0%	2.9%	3.5%	2.2%
Apparel	5%	123.7	-3.4%	-3.2%	-1.3%	-1.3%
Transportation	17%	148.5	-1.1%	-3.8%	6.2%	2.0%
Medical Care	6%	277.3	0.2%	4.7%	4.1%	3.5%
Recreation	6%	105.3	-0.2%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Education and Communication	5%	106.9	-0.1%	3.2%	1.3%	0.9%
Other Goods & Services	5%	286.4	-1.0%	4.5%	5.0%	8.7%
Purchasing Power		Dec. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Ann Average	
Of Consumer Dollar:		2001	2001	2000	2000	1999
(1982-84 = \$1.00)		\$0.57	\$0.56	\$0.57	\$0.58	\$0.60

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.



**TABLE VIII**  
**Unemployment Insurance**

Page 1 of 2

NA - Data not available at this time.

**Initial Claims**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	5,112	6,362	6,594	6,057	6,591	6,588	7,495	7,546	6,749	5,915	5,977	6,098
February	3,584	3,926	3,265	3,170	3,666	3,370	3,938	3,270	3,214	3,108	3,088	3,200
March	2,703	2,723	2,881	2,784	2,948	3,002	2,869	2,724	3,220	2,793	2,352	2,700
April	2,484	2,999	2,949	2,829	3,081	2,948	2,826	3,360	2,916	2,941	2,354	2,862
May	1,856	2,015	2,129	2,033	2,265	2,330	2,351	2,075	1,913	1,982	1,944	2,085
June	1,970	1,829	2,484	2,120	2,470	2,689	2,222	2,280	2,449	2,252	1,993	1,982
July	2,013	2,125	2,423	2,246	2,317	2,281	2,254	2,337	2,143	2,029	2,594	2,512
August	1,760	1,429	1,650	1,466	1,662	1,842	1,631	1,680	1,596	1,535	2,101	1,850
September	1,564	1,599	1,758	1,744	1,626	1,579	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,544	2,307	1,529
October	2,789	2,891	2,822	2,860	2,943	3,245	3,392	3,142	3,580	2,689	2,983	3,606
November	3,414	3,736	3,215	4,454	4,100	4,835	4,604	3,802	3,997	3,378	3,618	4,159
December	4,224	4,866	4,408	4,365	4,226	5,036	4,883	4,851	4,952	4,065	4,678	4,243

**Continued Claims**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	45,535	56,107	47,135	48,165	52,265	56,167	60,632	57,513	47,781	54,354	52,211	51,419
February	42,184	49,937	48,102	49,313	56,866	56,942	59,295	56,567	48,151	48,595	46,555	48,992
March	42,478	51,930	53,621	59,540	63,207	53,936	58,121	62,496	57,371	NA	41,532	47,135
April	33,766	50,960	36,493	38,521	42,379	41,202	50,358	44,463	36,484	34,300	34,927	45,509
May	30,973	32,978	28,913	30,593	36,461	40,259	34,556	31,803	31,079	30,514	25,446	29,667
June	22,781	24,219	31,106	31,912	33,520	29,430	31,675	31,786	26,824	26,803	20,656	25,539
July	24,031	26,446	27,169	25,848	26,980	28,631	30,194	25,500	22,862	22,030	24,331	30,168
August	21,394	20,333	24,322	27,711	29,753	29,528	23,881	23,702	24,425	24,426	20,976	23,194
September	17,486	16,931	22,937	20,279	20,614	20,188	22,763	18,950	17,119	16,430	18,885	20,999
October	21,641	20,852	20,689	20,592	20,779	24,457	22,312	18,075	18,228	19,136	22,845	22,919
November	24,693	26,323	26,202	34,318	35,450	33,400	30,126	27,425	33,293	25,507	27,563	29,689
December	33,386	40,918	42,284	43,370	39,504	41,797	54,332	38,941	37,779	32,538	41,649	48,795

**Number of Benefit Payments**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	37,862	47,310	39,185	40,230	43,892	46,397	52,263	48,844	39,631	39,634	44,157	48,575
February	36,613	44,674	42,089	43,553	49,892	51,972	50,302	42,527	43,041	42,300	44,343	
March	37,489	46,559	47,822	53,997	57,122	48,077	49,774	56,524	51,337	NA*	38,609	43,506
April	29,075	45,984	32,480	34,478	37,714	35,887	48,287	40,629	32,406	30,784	28,305	NA
May	26,895	29,029	25,454	27,140	32,025	34,586	30,813	28,922	24,663	24,671	25,989	NA
June	19,756	20,937	26,555	27,468	28,577	24,872	25,465	26,924	25,672	25,663	18,179	NA
July	19,788	22,415	23,128	22,361	23,045	23,850	27,262	21,658	19,275	19,620	20,744	NA
August	18,057	17,557	20,850	24,147	25,893	25,419	20,988	18,438	20,771	21,829	18,996	NA
September	14,656	14,222	18,975	17,190	17,481	17,240	19,201	17,717	14,609	14,424	16,323	NA
October	17,429	16,881	16,966	16,836	17,187	19,978	18,299	14,643	14,873	14,069	19,255	NA
November	20,340	21,663	21,763	28,347	28,653	27,645	24,558	19,197	27,167	24,669	23,707	NA
December	28,108	34,024	35,965	37,284	33,389	33,952	46,187	35,547	32,486	28,262	31,932	NA

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.



**TABLE VIII**  
**Unemployment Insurance**

Page 2 of 2

NA - Data not available at this time.

**Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.5	7.6	8.5
February	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.2	8.5
March	4.8	6.3	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.2	6.6	7.8
April	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	7.1	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	7.7
May	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	NA
June	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.0	NA
July	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	NA
August	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	NA
September	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	NA
October	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.2	NA
November	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	NA
December	3.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.4	NA

**Average Weekly Benefit Amount**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	\$137.36	\$144.61	\$143.35	\$150.32	\$157.40	\$161.70	\$165.34	\$169.06	\$173.07	\$181.66	\$188.67	\$193.89
February	\$138.80	\$144.61	\$143.64	\$150.76	\$157.60	\$161.62	\$167.68	\$169.21	\$173.32	\$182.60	\$190.62	\$197.01
March	\$141.99	\$148.50	\$144.22	\$151.06	\$158.30	\$162.26	\$168.83	\$170.32	\$175.65	\$184.86	\$191.76	\$198.57
April	\$140.25	\$150.56	\$142.65	\$150.78	\$157.89	\$161.03	\$168.52	\$169.25	\$175.18	\$183.17	\$189.65	NA
May	\$138.23	\$145.53	\$140.47	\$152.14	\$156.62	\$160.77	\$167.99	\$167.03	\$175.23	\$183.09	\$187.20	NA
June	\$136.35	\$138.73	\$140.70	\$149.16	\$152.93	\$156.45	\$165.59	\$162.54	\$171.76	\$179.92	\$181.90	NA
July	\$129.09	\$133.40	\$139.75	\$148.22	\$147.86	\$154.16	\$159.32	\$156.69	\$166.11	\$175.44	\$179.10	NA
August	\$128.13	\$130.74	\$138.43	\$147.11	\$147.91	\$152.90	\$155.77	\$155.29	\$163.14	\$173.13	\$184.10	NA
September	\$131.76	\$135.29	\$143.88	\$150.95	\$155.17	\$160.39	\$164.18	\$163.31	\$173.91	\$180.27	\$192.87	NA
October	\$133.78	\$137.15	\$142.26	\$150.75	\$155.15	\$158.23	\$163.11	\$162.69	\$175.90	\$180.77	\$186.23	NA
November	\$135.60	\$140.26	\$139.23	\$151.20	\$153.16	\$157.65	\$160.63	\$159.26	\$173.32	\$177.61	\$184.76	NA
December	\$139.43	\$140.42	\$143.65	\$156.02	\$157.61	\$160.01	\$166.27	\$166.55	\$176.18	\$176.18	\$189.84	NA

**Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	25.2	14.0	-1.6	6.3	10.2	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	10.0	7.5	6.7
February	29.1	10.0	-1.7	9.8	7.3	7.7	9.2	3.2	9.5	9.4	10.1	4.4
March	27.2	8.8	-1.2	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.5	12.1	10.1	5.4
April	28.6	2.5	3.9	11.1	2.6	10.4	7.8	4.8	10.1	10.0	8.7	10.1
May	22.4	-1.3	5.6	11.1	4.5	10.9	4.1	5.3	12.2	9.0	10.3	8.5
June	21.4	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	10.6	6.0	3.5	11.9	9.6	13.4	8.4
July	20.8	0.1	7.9	6.8	4.1	11.3	3.0	2.6	14.0	4.6	9.8	10.0
August	19.7	-0.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	11.2	9.4	8.4	8.4
September	19.5	-0.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	10.5	6.1	3.2	11.5	9.6	10.4	7.7
October	18.5	-2.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	10.4	6.1	4.4	10.9	8.5	6.3	8.3
November	16.5	-4.2	9.4	7.6	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	10.0	6.2	7.6
December	16.3	-3.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	4.2	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.8	6.9

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

### Glossary of terms

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
10. LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

### Sources of data

- S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.
- S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.
- S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.
- S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

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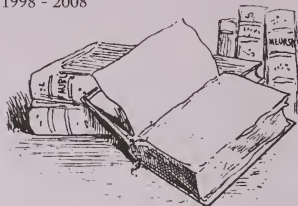
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